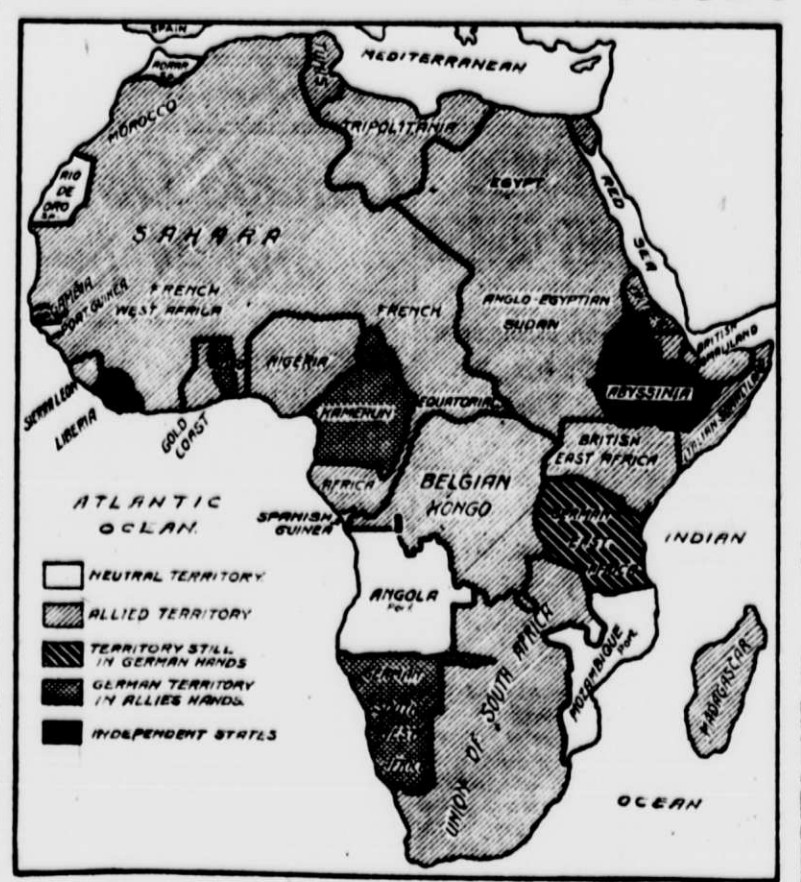


ALLIES CLEAR KAMERUN OF ALL GERMAN FORCES



Map showing the present division of Africa.

Driven Into Spanish Guinea, 14,900 Soldiers Are Interned—German East Africa Only Possession Now Held by Kaiser's Men in Africa.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

MAURITIUS, via London, Feb. 6.—The following official statement was issued by the Spanish Government today:

Nine hundred German Europeans and 14,900 German natives have crossed the border into Spanish Guinea, where they have been interned.

The troops have been disarmed. Spain is taking measures to feed them.

For several days the despatches referring to the Anglo-French campaign in the Kamerun have mentioned detachments of German troops, whites and natives, retreating across the southern border of the Kamerun into the small Spanish possession of Spanish Guinea.

The campaign began more than a year ago, the British occupying the ports and working into the interior from the coast and from Nigeria on the north.

The French Congo, which bounds the German possession on the south and east.

The taking of the Kamerun leaves German East Africa as the only remaining German colony in Africa.

At the beginning of the war the Germans held German Southwest Africa, a great tract lying on the Atlantic north of the Union of South Africa.

A smaller territory between the Gold Coast and Dahomey, and German East Africa, Togoland, was conquered easily.

The forces of the Union of South Africa, under Premier Botha, the one time Boer general, after a long and arduous campaign.

No effective expedition has yet been sent against German East Africa. Minor attempts by the British to enter this colony have been repulsed, and at last accounts German forces from the colony were just across the border in British East Africa.

A proposed expedition from the Union of South Africa for the subjugation of this last remaining German colony apparently has been interrupted by the sending of the South African forces to the front in the West.

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The campaign practically was ended with the capture by the British of the beginning of the present year of January, when the Germans had chosen to make their last stand. After this engagement the Germans and their native supporters have retreated steadily across the Spanish frontier.

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HEAVY ATTACKS ON HALT CANALS DRIVE

British Shell German Positions, Win Mine Craters: 28 Aeroplane Flights.

YPRES BOMBARDED AGAIN

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A centering of activity in the west on the Belgian and Aisne fronts is noticeable in the official statements issued today, thus adding weight to the reports of a forthcoming German drive in the direction of Calais.

The artillery of the British and French is very active in this region, apparently for the purpose of hindering the German preparations for a general attack.

The German drive along the northern part of the battle line, British forces occupied the western sides of three mine craters near the Vermelles-La Bassée road last night.

Early this morning they occupied an edge of the crater formed by the explosion of a German mine north of Loos.

The Germans bombarded Ypres last night. There was artillery activity to the north of Ypres, to the north of La Bassée Canal, and about Wytschaete and Ypres.

On Saturday there were twenty-eight combats in the air. In five cases the German machine was driven down behind the British lines.

In a sixth it was forced to descend with a stopped engine and broken propeller. One of our machines which was on reconnaissance duty has not returned.

The trenches have been seriously damaged and several munition depots were blown up. At other points the projectiles demolished reservoirs of water.

The British and French carried out destructive fire against the German trenches in front of Boesinghe. To the east of the same region two combats were silenced by our heavy artillery.

To the east of Soissons we commanded hostile works on the plateau of Chateau-Thierry.

In Champagne the latest information indicates that yesterday's bombardment of the enemy's organization on the Noyon plateau gave excellent results.

The trenches were very seriously damaged and several munition depots were blown up. At other points the projectiles demolished reservoirs of water.

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AUSTRIAN FORCES JOIN BULGARS IN ALBANIA

Italians and Serbs Attacked and Driven Back on Avlona—Elbassan Is Reported to Have Been Occupied by Invaders.

YPRES BOMBARDED AGAIN

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs: "An Austrian report says that the Austrians and Bulgarians have effected a junction in Albania and have attacked a mixed force of Italians and Serbs which, outnumbered, was obliged to retreat to Keri. A little less than nineteen miles due north of Avlona, the invaders' objective."

"It is stated that the enemy has occupied Elbassan."

Money Raised in U. S. to Equip Albanian Bands.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, Feb. 6.—A squadron of Austrian cavalry has occupied the town of Krobi, about twelve miles northeast of Durazzo, while Bulgarian irregulars are burning Elbassan, but the Italians and the troops of Essad Pasha have not as yet come in contact with the invaders.

Meanwhile, fierce fighting is going on in the interior of Albania between Christians and Moslem Albanian tribesmen, and armed bands are everywhere.

It is also reported that the Princess Albania, raised money in the United States for the purpose of financing these bands, which are now inflicting central and southern Albanian massacres.

The invaders are friendly to Essad Pasha, burning towns and villages and looting them of all things of value, such as domestic animals and even women.

These things are well paid for by the invaders, who are much in need of copper.

The Austro-German and Bulgarian officers are systematically organizing massacres. It is said, applying the experience acquired by them in the invasion of Serbia, which they boast, is now practically depopulated.

During the Serbian campaign only 500 prisoners were taken by the invaders, of these, 400 were sent to the front.

The same fate threatens Albania, unless the Albanians cooperate with the Italian and Bulgarian armies against the invaders.

The official communiqué issued tonight by the War Office in Paris follows:

In Belgium our artillery is continuing with the British artillery carried out destructive fire against the German trenches in front of Boesinghe.

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BRITAIN WON'T AID IN POLAND'S RELIEF

Fears Invaders Would Confiscate Food Sent From U. S. to Starving People.

YPRES BOMBARDED AGAIN

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Foreign Office today issued the correspondence regarding a proposed plan for the relief of Poland.

Replying to Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, Sir Edward Grey wrote as follows:

"In the face of accumulating evidence of German and Austrian repudiation of the scheme of relief in regard to Poland, I fear it will be impossible to enter into an arrangement in regard to the scheme of relief in regard to Poland."

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FORMER MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Wilson in an article in the *Pittsburgh Courier* expresses the opinion that the calmness with which the German press treats the crisis is affecting.

The German newspapers are more disturbed over the situation than they appear to be.

On the whole, M. Pichon seems to be inclined to doubt if President Wilson will proceed to extremes.

The popular *Pittsburgh Courier*, which seldom prints editorials on high politics, sees no alternative for Germany between yielding and a rupture.

It finds that the German press is disturbed because it realizes that the time for repeated postponements has passed.

"If President Wilson obtains a German capitulation," says the *Pittsburgh Courier*, "this diplomacy will have gained a great victory."

President Wilson's policy is to depend diplomatic relations with Germany on the world an eloquent lesson on morality."

The *Martin* thinks Germany might yield to avoid a diplomatic rupture, even at the cost of the loss of prestige among neutrals, but predicts a grave effect upon her own army and navy officers if they are disavowed for actions which have been ordered and for which they have been glorified.

The *Martin* divides the Berlin court into two parties, the civilian section under the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and the military party under Gen. von Falkenhayn, Chief of the German General Staff.

The former considers that the former is willing to compromise the German position, while the latter has persuaded Kaiser against a disavowal, as foreboded by Under Secretary Zimmermann's interview, in which he speaks of a rupture.

Expect Tensions to Yield.

The *Echo de Paris* declares Dr. Zimmermann's interview to be contrary to all diplomatic usage, but believes that the Under Secretary's words will not be availed of by Germany.

If President Wilson maintains his legitimate demands, and that she will prefer humiliation to the commercial and financial ruin which would result from a conflict with the United States would be bound to involve.

The *Gazette* believes that Berlin will yield before the firmness of Washington, and remarks that Germany's attitude toward the United States, as that toward Russia, shows "a strange timidity, indicating a policy no longer directed by a firm hand along lines of which it is sure."

The *Journal* believes Germany will sacrifice her amour propre rather than the advantages offered her by America's neutrality.

This paper calls attention to the fact that the German attempt to obtain indirectly supplies by plotting an American mission to Poland and showing the distress of 7,000,000 inhabitants condemned to a meagre ration given by blockaded Germany.

The *Journal des Debats* in an editorial signed by M. Dauvin sees small possibility of a compromise between the United States and Germany.

The *Journal* says that the United States speaks of a friendly solution, and says: "Mr. Wilson, in his anxiety for neutrality, has not forgotten the danger to the American people of international law which did not directly involve Americans. But the Lusitania gave his opinion, and Theodore Roosevelt, too useful a plank for the election campaign."

The article concludes with a paragraph relating to Mr. Wilson's dream to preside at a great mediation congress, then sends all neutrals for selfishness, saying:

"The conflict will remain spectators of the peace congress, if a congress is held."

The *Temps* gives a sketch of the negotiations between the United States and Germany and scores "Berlin's advice to the United States about basic judgments in the academic domain of war methods."

"Germany Tries Intimidation."

The *Temps* speaks the same language. An abyss separates the two nations. President Wilson demands that civilization shall resume its rights, Germany, the head of a new world, wishes to continue by massacre to achieve its purpose.

The *Temps* says that the United States is not to dispute the mastery of the seas. Wilhelmstrasse exhausts the resources of its tortuous diplomacy and tries intimidation.

"Dr. Zimmermann, who recently threatened Holland, now threatens a rupture with the United States." This style of discussion, which bears the name in private life, is not honorable between governments. It is generally employed as a desperate means of obtaining a compromise.

After referring to the effect which capitulation would have on the people, the *Temps* says:

"The United States has nothing to fear in a military war from Germany. The profits and losses which would result from a conflict are not to be compared to the United States compromise on a point of honor. Germany therefore is likely to try a last effort to escape the humiliation which it has suffered."

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